The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1883. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 6.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST ANNOUNCEMENT.

This paper will not be sent in future to any except to those who pay in advance for it. We find it so hard to collect back subscriptions that we are compelled to follow the rule long since laid down by other papers, to send only to paying subscribers, or to those who are willing to pay in advance for it. Send in your money and you can get the POST, not otherwise. One dollar will pay for the POST six months, two dollars for twelve months. No less than six months time received.

The Food Problem in Ireland.

The cable reports from Ireland this week confirm the previous accounts of suffering and distress for want of bread. To those who watch the returns from the last British harvest the present destitution is not surprising. At one period of the agricultural season last year the crop prospects were bright; but, as as recently stated by Mr. Thomas L. Plant, an able English correspondent of the London *Times*, "at the very period when heat was wanted to ripen the grain and for general purposes of harvest the meteorological conditions again told against husbandman." In fact, "thirteen years have passed away," says Mr. Plant, "since we had a really good harvest."

The present distress of the Irish peasantry is therefore only an aggravation of a chronic condition of want growing out of many years of bad harvests. *Bad* as the case is now reported to be in Galway it is likely to be worse before the winter is over, and before the destitute can even indulge a hope of relief from the next precarious harvest. Some active efforts to relieve the needy must therefore at once be set on foot. But the problem of providing food for the Irish people suffering under the periodic return of bad crop years remains unsolved, and in the apathy of their countrymen they must work it out for themselves.

A practical suggestion looking to its solution has lately been made by Mr. Lever, a British writer, who proposes the extensive cultivation of Indian corn in Ireland. "The substitution of this crop for the uncertain potato crop," he asserts, "would increase the productiveness of Ireland tenfold." There can be no doubt that in many seasons unfavorable for the potato a crop of Indian corn might flourish in Ireland, and with the general introduction of the ensilage system the latter crop would go a great way toward supplying ample food. An authority on the value ensilaged Indian corn estimates that it "will feed six cows where only one could be fed on the produce of the same number of acres under the old system of the pasture and hay." The suggestion of Mr. Lever is certainly and his plan worthy of being put to a thorough test.

Grave Perils in France.

Into what abyss is France hurrying? Here is a nation prosperous beyond the common lot of nations, brilliant in all the arts of peace, glowing with patriotic fervor, blessed with a peasantry many of whom own the soil they till, adorned with a capital which is the delight of the world. Whatever was evil in its social system has disappeared for nearly a century. Feudal privileges have passed away from its domains. During twelve years it has enjoyed a form of government which might have held up the lamp of Republicanism for the guidance of Europe. To-day the lamp is shattered and the nation is groping in the dark.

Nothing discredited the First Republic so much as the rapidity with which it set up leaders and cast them down. Nothing has brought the Third Republic into discredit more than its facility in changing ministries. A day or two ago M. Duclerc was Premier; then M. Fallieres took his place; now M. Jules Ferry is denounced for the office. And M. Ferry's coming usually means mischief. He was selected to do the dirty work in the war with the Church; it was he who broke into the convents and turned the nuns into the street, and it is he whose services are at once in demand when a frenzied Chamber of Deputies wants to drive out the Legitimate Princes of Orleans. Fortunately the bill of Proscription is not yet law. It is vigorously opposed by the Senate, which represents the decent opinion of France; and there is reason to hope that the baser class of radicals, brutal as Marat, hypocritical as Barrere, will be balked of their prey.

That, however, will not restore public confidence in the Republic. Quite apart from its Orleanist campaign it has developed vices as fatal as those of the political system which died with Robespierre. It has alienated every class. It has driven the Church, the law, even the army into the ranks of its enemies. It has set tradesmen thinking of the prosperity which they enjoyed under the Empire, and has made society sigh for the pomp which vanished with the Court of the Tuileries. Financial scandals have arisen as dangerous as those which caused the Directory to rot and fall. Speculation plays as important a part in modern French politics as it played in the days of Barras. Mile. Lange, under other names, still makes or mars a government. Read closely the signs of the times and they will be found to be those which, in the history of the country, have invariably preceded a military dictatorship or a monarchy.

Into what gulf is France about to be plunged?

"Secession Was Not Right."

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and staff reviewed the thirteenth regiment in Brooklyn to-night. In response to a formal welcome by Col. Austin, Gen. Lee said that he drew his sword in defense of Virginia in the late war, and at Appomattox became convinced that secession was not right. He expressed gratification for the kind reception he had met with, and said he would carry back to Virginia pleasant recollections of his visit.

City Items.

William E. Sellers is no longer city agent of the POST.

To The City Subscribers.

Don't fail to have your money ready for I shall call on you at once for the money you are due for the POST.

PROVIDENCE BRYANT, JR.

Died.

PRICE.—In this city Feb. 9, of congestive chill, FANNIE J. PRICE, daughter of Sophie A. and G. W. Price, Jr., aged five years, two months and twenty-seven days. The funeral will take place this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock, from residence corner of Sixth and Ann streets, from thence to Pine Forest Cemetery.

Foreign Exports for the Month and the Value of the Same.

The following embrace the foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of January just closed, together with the value of the same, as compiled from the books of the Custom House:

Cotton—15,808 bales, weighing 7,367,691 pounds, and valued at $751,529.

Rosin and Turpentine—67,188 barrels, valued at $100,458.

Tar and Pitch—4,496 barrels, valued at $10,421.

Spirits Turpentine—213,143 gallons, valued at $121,268.

Lumber—1,506,000 feet, valued at $23,821.

Shingles—307,000, valued at $584.

Miscellaneous—Valued at $1,672.

Total—In American vessels, $18,705; foreign, $992,547. Total value of exports for the month, $1,011,252.

The First Royal Arch Chapter of colored Free Masons of this state, was organized in this city during the past week. Right Rev. Bishop Jones, of Washington, D. C., Right Rev. Bishop Hood, of North Carolina, Prof. Straker of Law University, of Columbia, S. C., and the Rev. Browly and other companions from this state officiating. On Friday evening the chapter was fully established, to be known as Zorrababel Chapter No. 14. The following named companions was elected and duly installed as officers, by companion Geo. W. Price, Jr., acting Deputy High Priest, viz:

J. W. Hood, High Priest.
W. J. Moore, King.
George L. Mabson, Scribe.
Wm. McLaurin, Capt. of the Host.
Thomas M. Simmons, Principal Sojourner.
James W. Telfair, Royal Arch Capt.
John Holloway, Grand Master 3rd Veil.
Jos. C. Hill, Grand Master 2nd Veil.
Geo. W. Price, Jr., Grand Master 1st Veil.
Robert Noise, Treasurer.
J. W. Pearson, Secretary.
James P. Green, Sentinel.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., January 30th, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—We respectfully ask space in your valuable paper to state that the trustees of Hall Swamp Church do most gratefully extend a vote of thanks to their kind friends in Wilmington, N. C., for their very liberal donation of $6.40 cents toward assisting to build our church. We remain yours, most humbly.

Hubbard Bell, Washington Whittington, Jacob Bell, Jeremiah Fisher, Thomas Sheppard, David Monroe, Bryant Green, Trustees of said Church.

"Market House Bill."

Mr. John R. Melton received a telegram from Senator Scott, Friday, announcing the defeat in the House, on its second reading, on a vote to table, of the bill to repeal what is known as the "Farmers' and Fishermens' Bill," the vote standing seventy-five to twenty-nine.

We learn that Rev. W. B North delivered a lecture at Smithville Thursday night for the benefit of the Library Association at that place, and that it is very highly spoken of by those who heard it. His subject was "The Present Age." We are glad to hear that our Smithville friends have a very creditable library.

Mr. James S. Newton, one of the oldest of the Cape Fear pilots, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Smithville on Thursday morning last, and up to last accounts he had been perfectly speechless and helpless. We regret to hear that very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Orin Parker, in charge of the Signal Office at Smithville, has been ordered to Washington, to undergo examination for promotion, and expects to leave for that place on Sunday morning. He has been in the Smithville office about eight months, and had become very popular with the people.

I. O. B. B.

The 16th annual meeting of District Grand Lodge No. 5, I. O. B. B., was convoked Tuesday, February 6: 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. The members, or rather delegates, from the various Lodges comprising the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia arrived: partly Sunday night and Monday, during the usual schedule hours. We have seldom seen as elegant and intelligent a set of gentlemen together in our experience, and we, with the rest of the citizens, consider ourselves highly honored to have such a fine body of representative Israelites to sojourn among us.

The convention was called to order by M. J. Solomons, Esq., of Savannah, as Grand President, who, after the roll of Lodges being called, delivered his annual report and address, which was an able document and was highly commented upon.

The first day's proceedings (Tuesday) consisted of an address of welcome, which was delivered by Past Grand President, J. I. Macks of this city, who was chairman of the committee of arrangements, and which was responded to by the President of the Grand Lodge, organization and reference of various reports to the proper committees. Tuesday night was the initation of the festivities, given in honor of the delegates to the convention, and we really have no words at our command to express the magnificence and splendor of the audience at the Opera House, to listen to the very best programme that our city by the sea has ever had the good fortune to be presented with.

Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington D. C., former Minister to Egypt, a well known celebrity, and one of the brightest luminaries among American Israelites, after being introduced by the Rev. S. Mendelsohn in elegant terms, opened the evenings entertainment with a lecture, or speech, on the origin and objects of the Independent Order of Benai Berith, which was listened to with such attention that you could almost hear a pin drop. Every word uttered by the eminent speaker was drank in with breathless selence, and his smoothness of style and the happiness with which he constructed his phrases was so well delineated that every one in the audience wished this prince of orators to continue for hours longer, and we hope that the appeal made by the honorable gentleman will find responsive echoes in the breasts of all good citizens in the whole civilized world.

The musical entertainment was opened by our old friend Nathan Mayer. To speak of his exquisite taste and magnificent voice would be superfluous, and we have never heard him in better condition to please a refined audience than he was last Tuesday night. His splendid pathos and thorough delineation in descriptive music, was apparent to any lover of good music and connoisseurs of vocal talent.

The second piece of the musical portion of the programme consisted of Thompson's "come Where the Lillies Bloom," rendered by the old reliable "Arion Quartette." The storm of applause after the rendition of the same was simply immense. The Arion Society has a reputation of which it may well be proud, and we are satisfied that their concise and sublime music can hardly be excelled.

Our fair Prima Donna, Mrs. Kahnweiler (we trust she will excuse the appellation), was next ushered on the stage. Well, we shall have to pause to take breath, and our readers will pardon us when we say we were overwhelmed with her charming voice. Not only did this lady sustain her former reputation; yes, she excelled any former attempts. The rendition of her solo, from Mercadante, was wrought with such sublimity and sweetness, that every one in the audience was thrilled with delight. We congratulate Mrs. Kahnweiler on the achievement of her success as a magnificent soprano.

The Musical portion of the programme was interspersed with recitations from Byron's Isles of Greece, by Mrs. Dryfoos. This is the first appearance on Wilmington's stage of this lady and she has made a lasting impression on the refined audience that listened to her splendid reading, and we trust that she will continue to bring her talent before the appreciative element of our dear city.

Mr. Nathan Mayer introduced Dr. A. Kaiser, of Baltimore, an eminent baratone and composer, to the audience, who sang with ease and magnificence, a solo from "Lucretia Borgia," and from the plaudits of the audience: and storm of appreciation, to judge, the gentleman appealed at once to the sympathy of the ladies and gentlemen present, who compelled him to sing an encore.

Our genial R. H. Grant, with his deep and proficient bass voice and by the way, for roundness and volume is cannot be excelled, sang the "Bugler Pinsuti." His rendition was fine and the pathetic portion of the same was so well sung, that the audience compelled him to sing "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep".

Mrs. Kahnweiler and Mr. Nathan Mayer, needs no eulogium at our hands and the specially requested, "When I behold your manly Form" from Mascotte, was received with outbursts of clapping.

The balance of the performances consisted of the rendition of Lewis "Maniac" by Mrs. Dryfoos, which was excellent and well sustained throughout the intricate portion of the same. A soprano solo by Mrs. Kahnweiler, which was rendered in her usually happy way, and closed by the Arion Society with a song and chorus.

The audience left the theatre well pleased, and those who did not have the good fortune to attend missed the best [illegible] ever given in Wilmington.

Wednesday and Thursday's proceedings of Grand Lodge consisted of election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows.

D. H. Stern, of Charlottesville, Va., President.
J. Jay Cohen, Augusta, Ga., 1st Vice President.
N. H. Miller, Washington, D. C., 2d Vice President.
Dr. J. B. Wolfe, of Baltimore, Md., Secretary.
A. Goodman, of Baltimore, Md., Treasurer.
Henry Morris, of Tarboro, N. C., Seargent-at Arms.
Board of Control, Orphan Asylum fund.
Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.
Henry Adler, Washington, D. C.
W. Nordlinga, Georgetown, D. C.
S. L. Nyberg, Baltimore, Md.
J. Grimfelder, Baltimore, Md.
M. Daniel, Baltimore, Md.
W. Lovenstein, Richmond, Va.
J. Adilsdorf, Norfolk, Va.
J. I. Macks, Wilmington, N. C.
Hon. Mordecai, Charleston, S. C.
E. A. Weil, Savannah, Ga.

Consideration of amendments to the constitution, and reports of committees occupied the remainderof Wednesday's proceedings.

On Thursday the Grand Lodge occupied the entire day on considering the new endorsement law and which was referred to the subordinate lodges for ratification. Norfolk was selected for the next place of meeting.

After resolutions complimentary to the press, postmaster, railroad authorities and North State Lodge, was adopted, the Grand Lodge closed its session.

On Wednesday night North State Lodge of this city, entertained the representatives and guests, to a grand ball and banquet at Germania Hall.

From personal intercourse with many representatives, we are pleased to say, that Wilmington made an excellent impression, and that the entertainments exceeded their expectations; and they left for their homes with kindly recollections for the city by the sea.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session at the City Hall last Monday night.

The committee on Lights were granted further time in which to report.

The petition of the Phoenix Fire Engine Company was rejected upon unfavorably by the committee on Fire Department, and the committee's report was adopted.

The same committee reported the necessity of hydrants on Nutt street, at or near its intersection with Hanover and Brunswick streets. On motion, Campbell street was substituted for Hanover street, and the report as amended was adopted.

The petition for a fire hydrant at the corner of Sixth and Princess streets was reported upon unfavorably.

The special committee appointed to investigate complaints relative to the City Pound reported, recommending the removal of the same from its present location to a more suitable place, and suggesting that a committee be appointed to look up a suitable place and ascertain the probable cost of purchase, &c. The report was adopted and the Mayor appointed Alderman Bowden and Huggins, with himself, as said committee.

His Honor made the following brief statement of the operations and expenses of the city for the first fiscal year of the term of this Board, viz:

To the Board of Aldermen—

GENTLEMEN: As our term of office will soon expire, I deem it advisable to make a brief report of the operations and expenses of our first fiscal year, terminating March 31st, 1882, giving you an accurate total of transactions done by your orders during that period. For full information as to details of money expended and to whom paid, I refer you to the quarterly statements of the Clerk of the Board of Audit and Finance, which are regularly placed for exhibition to the public at the City Hall, Court House and other public places in the city.

At the commencement of our term, April 1st, 1881, the net bonded debt of the city was $531,100 at the end of our first year.

April 1st, 1882, the net bonded debt was $528,800. There was no floating debt at either period, the money on hand and daily receipts being sufficient to meet current expenses and interest. The expenditures for the year ending March 31st, 1881, for current expenses were $52,044,01. The expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1882, $58,364 72, from which it is fair to deduct extraordinary expenses or such expenses as have not occurred regularly in preceeding years and should not be considered as regular annual current expenses, as follows:

Building plank road on Nutt street, which had been in use 8 or 10 years and was almost impassable,	$ 2,400 00
Repairing docks and bridges come unsafe	710 00
Printing in book form the laws and ordinances of the city, ordered by the previous board	319 00
Belfry and electric alarm,	300 00
Lawyers, fees and Court cost in cases which had been pending	344 80
Police uniforms and equipment,	921 80
Increased pay of Police by reasons assigned of the great advance in the cost of living	1,370 57
Vaccine matter, repairing hospital and nursing small-pox patients,	311 60
Building privies on the wharf,	60 00
Water works,	874 00
	$8,112 77
Deducting from total expenses of $58,364 72	
Amount above stated 8,112 77	
The balance,	$50,251 95

Will be only a fair statement of regular annual expenses which had occurred in preceding years. In addition there are many items not included in this statement, such as repairs to City Hall and other buildings, repairs of carts, harness, &c., unusually large. A new supply of hose for engine companies, &c. The expenses for the present year will be materially increased by payment to Water Works and proportion of expenses for City Hospital and permanent improvement to streets which require immediate attention.

WM. L. SMITH, Mayor.

A petition from the Little Giant Company for the city to make good the loss of the company in feeding their hose reel horse, beyond what is allowed them by the city, was recorded. On motion the petition was referred to the committee on Fire Department, with power to act upon approval of the Board of Audit and Finance.

Alderman Worth offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the matter of election of the next Board of Aldermen be referred to a committee of three, the Mayor being one, to perfect the necessary arrangements and report to a called meeting of this Board.

The Mayor appointed on said committee, Aldermen Northrop and Chadbourn.

A petition from Mrs. S. J. Cameron, for permission to erect a wooden house with tin roof on Second street, was referred to the committee on Fire Department.

A petition from the Columbia Fire Company for an engine house, was referred to the committee on Fire Department.

The report of the Hospital committee for December was received and ordered on file.

The report of the Chief of the Fire Department for January was read and ordered on file.

The report of the Superintendent of Health, for January, was received and ordered on file.

Adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

On Thursday, February 8th, 1883, the undersigned will revive the publication of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The OBSERVER will be a large 28 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit and both regular and special correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on state politics and affairs.

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to secure the prosperity of the home of its proprietor, by developing the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to such interpretations the honest ways of our fathers as, in the guise of progress, bars society like the present will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the south which sound judgement or enlightened experience find to be also good.

As to the rest it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it inherits.

E. J. HALE, Jr.

CITY OF WILMINGTON,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
February 7th, 1883.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE is again published for the information of the public, to wit:

STORING GUANO.

No Guano or other noxious Fertilizers shall be stored in any shed, house, store, warehouse, yard, or lot, or on any wharf east of the Cape Fear river and between Red Cross and Church streets.

Any person or persons violating this Ordinance shall be fined twenty-five dollars.

WM. L. SMITH,
feb 11 1t Mayor.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as administratrix, of the estate of Ellen Knowles, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1882. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment on or before the 25th day of October, A. D., 1883, or this Notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, this 25th day of October A. D. 1882.

ELLEN T. BISHOP,
feb 4 6t Administratrix.

A PERFECT LIGHT. GET THE GENUINE. DEFIANCE. The great success of the DEFIANCE OIL, made by the Defiance Refining Co., of Parkersburg, W. Va., has induced [illegible] to put on the market a similar oil, which they call [illegible]. Be sure and get the DEFIANCE. It is the only oil that is entirely free from explosive gases, and is as safe, as it is brilliant. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other. Manufactured only by the DEFIANCE REFINING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

BENNETT SEMINARY, Greensboro, N. C. [illegible]

WEBER DE-CUTS.
T. L. MILLER CO.
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF
HEREFORD CATTLE
COTSWOLD SHEEP
BERKSHIRE SWINE.
BUSCHER, WELL CO., ILLINOIS.
Dec. 11—1m.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883. D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH. Dec. 11—1y

SEEDS SOUTH!

Dec. 11—1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA,
WILMINGTON & WELDON, and
CAROLINA CENTRAL R. R'YS.

Notice to Shipers.

TO INSURE PROMPT DESPATCH OF FREIGHT by these Lines, it will be necessary to stop receiving at 4.30 o'clock P. M.

Merchants and shippers are requested to conform their deliveries to the above. This rule taken effect February 5th, 1883.

By order of General Freight Agents,

W. J. CRAFT,
Agent W. C. & A. & C. C. R'y.
T. D. MEARES,
Agent W. & W. and
Agent C. C. R. R.
feb 4 1m

STATE NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT.

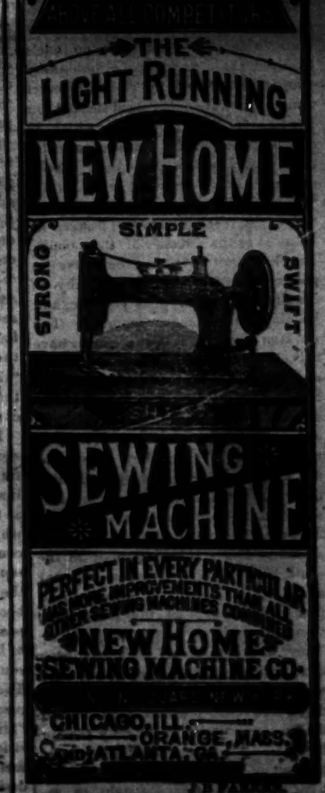
NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Plan of Incorporation pursuant to law has been filed in this office, of a corporation, to be known as the Knights of Gideons Association, by the subscribers thereof, and it appearing that all the capital stock has been subscribed for and paid in. Now, therefore, the persons who have signed said Plan of Incorporation are hereby notified to meet at the Gideon Lodge Building, in the city of Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of February, 1883, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and organizing under the Plan of Incorporation on file in this office.

Given under my hand and seal of office 27th Jan. 1883.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Judge of Probate and Clerk Superior Court.
jan 28 4t

S. W. ODEN, JR.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
FOURTH BETWEEN BRUNSWICK AND BLADEN STREETS.
Repairing done in all Branches of the Trade and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
ap 7 1y.



oct 3—6m

THOS. E. GILMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

PRACTICES in the courts of Carteret, Craven, Duplin and Pender counties.—Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or sell lands in either of the above named counties will consult their own interest by writing or corresponding with me. Address

THOMAS E. GILMAN,
Attorney at Law,
nov 25 3m Jacksonville, N. C.

COAL AND WOOD.

Coal, of Red and White Ash, Grate, Furnace, and Foundry sizes. Wood of all kinds full supply, low prices.

J. A. SPRUNT & SON.
jan 7 Central Fuel

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1883.

It is contrary to our interest to educate them. It is not even for their interests that they should be educated. Yet they cry give, give, give. And our educators and rulers say tax, tax, tax the people. Educate, educate, educate. If we had none amongst us but whites we would gladly join the cry. But situated as we are, when we know we are working against our people and at the same time injuring the negroes, we say and every white man in North Carolina ought to echo the sentiment: abolish the school tax and common schools in the state, if we cannot so arrange the matter that the taxes raised from white people shall go to support schools for the white race, and these raised from the blacks to support schools for the colored race. But the inference is, that is cheaper to educate than to execute the criminal laws. It is frequently so said. We reply: Educate the negro and you destroy his value as a field hand, and do not, at all, elevate him morally.

The recent elections north have in a measure removed the embargo of *policy* heretofore so strictly observed by the Bourbon press, and the above from the Clinton *Caucasian* is a sample of the real sentiment of that class in the south, who, unfortunately for its prosperity, under Bourbon political rule control the state. The editor of the paper which publishes this, (probably its author), is a lawyer, preacher, politician and school teacher. We only state this because those unacquainted with the fact, might be led to infer from the sentiments expressed, that they originated in the brain of some bigoted ignoramus, but the editor is not the originator of the idea of white taxes for white children, and *vice versa*. If we are not mistaken, we think the originator of this brilliant and novel method of "keeping the negro down," was a local politician and office holder under the state, who was turned loose in the last campaign to "stir up the ignorant masses," by appealing to their prejudices in this way.

The man who would advocate such a measure as the above is unworthy of the name of an American citizen; and from the negro will be but a short step to the poor whites, for the one occupies as much space in the estimation of this class of humanity as the other. Had those who share in these sentiments their way, no poor white man would vote or be educated; no one's children would go to school but those who were entitled by right of social position, to have them dead-headed on the state at its University, which is supported out of the taxes of all the people, and where poor boys cannot now go. This class cry "third term," "monarchy." Sneer at "the nation," talk of the "centralization of power," as inimical to the liberties of the people. Yet they want to retain themselves in power by organizing an oligarchy of intelligence in as few as possible, and keeping the masses ignorant. The working white men in the south have this element of our population to watch and fight. They are an element who have no feeling for any one but themselves. They push themselves into every public position where there is no work and good pay; they can cajole and cringe when necessary and hide their claws, but let them for a moment see themselves in power and then, as in the above article, they show their animus. Every thinking man in the south knows that a Bourbon national administration would, by bringing into power this class, set the south back twenty years in its march of progress. They would undo all that has been done by the common people, not only would they do away with colored, but white free schools would soon follow; the poor white man could only remain in the south as a vassal, subject to the control of his social lords. This is what this class always sought to establish, but their day is rapidly passing away; and though the old Republican party has lately sustained some hard knocks upon the rand bars of experience, she has not yet been driven on the rocks of distruction and a few such articles as the above will soon mend all her damaged parts and put her in trim for the rough weather of 1884.

It would seem as if a people that would not vote for liberty would not fight for it. When the American people refuse to stay the encroachments upon it at the ballot-box, they give strong presumptive proof that they would not war for justice, but for their oppressors. This may be a gloomy thought, but it sometimes crowds itself upon the thoughtful minded and shuts out hope. Our duty is to dispel it; even though a greater chastening yet awaits us, we must have faith that God, being the birthplace of broad-human liberty, Providence will not allow it to perish ere it can be fully established in a maturer growth.

Now-a-days, we find that the biggest and most malicious lies told about the colored people of the south through Democratic journals of the north, is done by tramp correspondence, who rolls out of great ocean of gravel noise. A recent communication in the New York Sun, from South Carolina and Alabama, demonstrates the above as facts. There is a certain class of "rural hells" I believe in this world, who will do almost any kind of nefarious work for a little "stuff."

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

The annual revenues of the government exceed the annual expenses many millions. Heretofore a large part of this excess has been applied in payment of the national debt. All of the maturned public debt has been paid, and nearly all of that part which is payable at the option of the government will soon be paid; after which the surplus revenue will soon accumulate in the vaults of the treasury to immense proportions unless used for the purchase of government bonds in open market, before they become due, at a high premium, or disbursed by congress for public improvements on a scale not heretofore deemed prudent or politic.

To permit vast sums of money to accumulate in the treasury not needed to defray the necessary current expenses of the government could not be defended. It would be both imprudent and unwise, if not manifestly dangerous to our free institutions.

No apparent benefit could possibly accrue from hoarding vast sums of money in the vaults of the treasury. Everybody will concede that it would be much better to leave it in circulation among the people; and being in the treasury, idle and useless, it would constitute a standing temptation to congress for all sorts of extravagant legislation for its distribution; and its use in the purchase of immature bonds at a high premium could not be justified, except as a temporary method of relieving the treasury of the incumbrance of useless money.

But if the revenue laws should remain as they now are this surplus must continue to accumulate. These laws levy the existing rate of taxation in the form of internal taxes and impost duties. The President is sworn to see to it that these, as well as all other national laws, shall be faithfully enforced The revenue officers are all sworn to collect these taxes at the rate prescribed by law, and to pay the money into the treasury. Hence as long as the tax laws remain unchanged this accumulation of useless money must continue.

Congress alone can provide the required remedy by the enactment of laws reducing taxation. Will the present congress perform this obvious and imperative duty before it shall become functus officio on the fourth day of next month?

houses of congress have made and are continuing to make an earnest effort to effect this result. At the last session of the present congress the house passed a bill reducing internal revenue taxation and sent it to the senate, where its passage was deliberately defeated by the concerted opposition of Democratic senators on the pretext that the relief provided was not sufficiently radical, and because as they alleged, the reduction of internal taxes should be preceded by a reduction of import duties, opposition on the part of the Democratic senators was continued with persistent vigilance to the close of the last session; and as they constituted one-half the members of the senate, and the senate having no rule providing for "the previous question," a final vote on the passage of the bill could not be compelled by the Republicans,

But the Republicans in the meantime secured the passage of a bill providing for a commission to revise the tariff laws, which made its report to congress at the commencement of this session which has been revised by the house committee of ways and means, and the senate finance committee, since which the Republicans of both houses have been laboring persistently to secure its passage while the democratic members of both houses have been laboring with equal pertinacity to defeat the measure. They are doing this with great adroitness. They avoid all *appearance* of "filibustering" and confine their opposition as yet to strictly parliamentary methods, many of them asserting their desire for its passage "when it shall have been perfected;" and yet it is perfectly obvious to any unbiased observer that they have resolved that no bill shall be passed at this session of congress for the reduction of taxes

The bill is necessarily voluminous, involving lengthy details, the schedules alone covering seventy or eighty printed pages of itemized articles subject to taxation. Each member of congress insists on his right to offer amendments to every item and to discuss in merits, and seven of them are exercising this unquestioned right from day to day. If this course should be continued by the Democratic members, and tolerated by the Republicans, it is perfectly obvious that the bill will not be completed before the fourth of March next in either branch of congress, and it is obvious that the Democratic members have entered on this course deliberately with the purpose of pursuing it to the end.

Under this state of facts it is the duty of the Republican members to determine what course it is their duty to pursue.

In the canada, under its rules permitting unlimited discussion, the Democratic members have the power to defeat the passage of the bill. In that body the house rules are different. The majority has the power to limit debate and compel a final vote.

Should not this power be exercised by the majority, under the existing conditions of force, without much longer delay, and put the responsibility for the final defeat of the measure, if defeated it must be defeated, where it properly belongs?

If we have participated rightly in the political discussions of the past, the Democratic leaders in congress do not go back so far as Polk for tariff doctrines. They enforce the doctrines on which their candidate, Horace Greely, was nominated in 1872, viz, that the tariff question should be removed to the congressional districts, or at their conventions in 1874, Gen. Blackwell, more lately expressed the same idea, "the tariff is a local question."

Mr. and Mrs. Spoopendyke.

'And so, my dear,' observed Mrs Spoopendyke, as she and her husband reached their room, and she stepped before the glass to arrange her crimps, 'and so, my dear, that was the Legislature, was it? Whoever expected that I should ever see a live Legislature.'

'You didn't think it was going to be a dead one, did you?' growled Mr. Spoopendyke, who had just discovered a rip in the sleeve of his overcoat 'you don't think I brought you up here at an enormous sacrifice of comfort and cash just to show you a stuffed Legislature, do you?'

'N-n-n-no' faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke; 'I didn't think it was exactly that. Only I wanted to know what it was about, that's all.'

'Well, it was about time you got out, if that's all,' retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, ripping away at the hole in his sleeve to see if the stitches were strong either side of the rent. 'It was about making laws, that's what it was about.'

'But that's just the part I don't understand,' insisted Mrs. Spoopendyke. 'A law is something about being arrested, but I can't get it through my head how they make them.'

'You got the law part right,' ruminated Mr. Spoopendyke, and I'm not sure but what you've hit it pretty close on the density of your head. I'll tell you, my dear,' he continued gravely; 'you saw that place with the rail road around it and the man behind it; well; that is the law machine. They throw the Legislature in at one end and the law comes out of the other. They used to buy second-hand laws and pour them into new bottles, but they finally caught the combination and now they make their own stock. But you want to watch it closely. None genuine without signature on the label; stand in a cool place; these laws are only good for specific crimes; for any other crime try our extra celebrated extra session laws. for sale by all druggists. See into it now? Begin to get a dim, dawning notion that a Legislature is not an aquarium? Think you would know a Legislature from a crick in your back, if you saw them coming down street arm in arm?'

That's different from what I supposed,' murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke. 'I thought a Legislature was where they all got together and made up their minds whether the police did or not.'

'Did, did ye?' grinned Mr. Spoopendyke, between his teeth.

'Anyway, I'm glad I came,' sighed Mrs. Spoopendyke, 'because I saw the Governor, and she patted down the front of her dress, and twisted Pelsen into a bow knot to see if her panier hung right for dinner

Famine and Murder.

Two matters of general interest are announced from Ireland. A man has been starved to death in county Galway— 'one of many,' says a local authority—and the murder trials go merrily on in Dublin, affording huge amusement to the prisoners and spectators. It is a nice point to decide whether the government is more indifferent to the famine or the prisoners to their fate. Misrule has bred an extraordinary callousness in Ireland. Assassination is a joke; starvation is a joke; parliamentary enactments are a stupendous joke, and nobody can be found to take anything seriously except those who are dying of hunger and those who are muttering curses on the political system which has brought their kindred to such a death.

Education and Labor.

The senate and committee on education and labor will commence the examination of witnesses to-day under the Morgan resolutions adopted by the senate at the last session, which directed the committee "to take into consideration the subject of the relations between labor and capital, the wages and hours, of labor, the condition of the laboring classes in the United States, and their relative condition and wages as compared with similar classes abroad, and to inquire into the division between labor and capital, of their joint productions in the United States; also the subject of labor strikes, and to report what legislation should be adopted to modify or remove such causes and to provide against their continuance or recurrence, as well as any other legislation calculated to promote harmonious relations between capitalists and laborers, and the interests of both by the improvement of the condition of the industrial classes of the United States.

A Mexican Compliment to Gen Grant.

At a banquent recently given in the city of Mexico to celebrate the peace [illegible] with Guatemala, and at which the Guatemalian minister was present, Senor Masiscal, the secretary of foreign affairs of Mexico, spoke about the United States government as follows: "I would refer here also to the principal agency that brought about the result. I speak of the wise, deliberate, and impartial attitude which the present administration at Washington assumed as soon as it discerned the true nature of the dispute. In this respect. In so far as it was just friendly to Mexico, I had, as usual, the aid of the distinguished and illustrious Gen. Grant, to whom, as well as to the government of his country, we owe a grateful acknowledgment for promoting indirectly, but very efficaciously, this reconcilement of the sister republics."

Pensions of Colored Soldiers.

Mr. Logan gave notice in the senate Saturday that he would offer as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, that the act to place colored soldiers on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pensions be so construed as to extend to and include the heirs of such soldiers in their claims for military service; and that the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and directed to readjust the claims of such heirs as would have been entitled to, and who may have been denied the benefit of, said act; and a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated for this purpose.

The bail of Polk, the defaulting state treasurer of Tennessee, has been reduced to $50,000 on the ground that confinement is unhealthy for him, and that is the amount he is supposed to be able to give. Sporting men call this giving a man a show for his money. It would be hard for Tennessee to bet more than Polk could call.

Recent Bourbon Stealings.

State of Missouri (paid back on compulsion)	$200,000
State of Arkansas (whitewashed)	200,000
State of Tennessee	400,000
State of Alabama	250,000
City of Louisville	280,000
Grand total	1,250,000

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higest consideration. * * * Let them (the laboring people) beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, when surrendered will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till ALL their liberties shall be lost.

The Democratic leaders in congress do not go back so far as Polk for tariff doctrines. They enforce the doctrines on which their candidate, Horace Greely, was nominated in 1872, viz, that the tariff question should be removed to the congressional districts, or at their conventions in 1874, Gen. Blackwell, more lately expressed the same idea, "the tariff is a local question."

ELDER MOSE KITE.

His Hair Breadth Escapes from Seen and Unseen Foes.

Troy Kansas Chief, Jan. 18, 1883.

Most of our older citizens well remember Mose Kite (who lived in Petersburg Bottom), the hero of our state's early political history, who was of stalwart build and powerful physique; who in 1858 led a colony of our people to Pike's Peak; who fought the Indians on the plains and was shot through the body; who on his return here after the rebellion was converted and baptized by Elder Henshall, of the Christian church at Petersburg Bottom, and became a revival preacher of celebrity all through this section. They will also recall the fact that, attacked with consumption and reduced to a skeleton, he was obliged to remove to the Rockies in the hope of saving his life. None thought he would succeed. Last fall, however, the editor of this paper met him at the head of the Republican river, bigger and more robust than ever. "Why, I thought you had died of consumption long, long ago, Elder?"

"Me? I never had consumption, man! though people thought that was what ailed me, and I thought so myself. But the doctors had sent me on a wild goose chase after a dozen other diseases, just as fatal, and this was the wildest one of all."

The good Elder then recounted to us, in a charming vein, his many adventures in the rough and ready life he had led, "but," he said, "remarkable as you may think my warlike life has been, I have a much more interesting story to tell you."

"You know what a rough, noisy fellow I used to be; and I could stand any hardship. Why, on a wager, I have knocked down an ox and a mule with my fist. I have fought ruffians, border outlaws and Indians; but I was

DOGGED FOR YEARS

by a more dangerous unseen enemy that was ever getting me more completely in his clutches. I was shot by an Indian in a fight on the plains, but that wound healed readily and gave me but little trouble. After I returned to Kansas and commenced preaching, I first began to give way. I had a dull feeling, accompanied with a pain in the right side. Dr. Butler, our family physician, said my liver was out of order, caused by the malaria of the bottoms. I had always had an appetite like an ostrich, but my digestion became seriously impaired. While on the circuit preaching, I consulted a doctor, who said I had dyspepsia. After that, distressing palpatation of the heart followed, and the physician said this was caused by indigestion and diseased liver which would probably terminate fatally. Sometimes I had a ravenous appetite, at others none at all. I was feverish and then chilly. My food seemed to do me no good. A specialist told me I had a tape worm! Then I was troubled with unusual quantities of water and a frequent desire to urinate, which was done with difficulty and great pain. The specialist said I had a touch of the gravel, caused by use of the alkaline water of the plains. I then began to suffer severe pains in the loins and the small of the back, accompanied with sudden attacks of dizziness, during which I had to sit or lie down, to avoid falling. I was forced to abandon

TRAVELLING AND PREACHING,

because I could no longer ride on horseback, or trust myself out alone. I began to be seriously alarmed, and sought the advice of the most noted physician within reach. He said that my frequent horseback riding had jolted and jarred me until the old Indian wound, which had injured my kidneys, had become inflamed. He treated me with medicines and electricity also, but gave me no permanent benefit. My painful symptoms all returned. I began to cough, got very thin and my legs were disagreeably numb. I began to despair. At each attempt to cure, my ailments became worse, with new symptoms. I next consulted a celebrated physician from the east, who, after thumping and examining me, stated that I was in an advanced stage of consumption and threatened with diabetes and paralysis! He taought I might possibly prolong my life for a year or two, by seeking a higher and drier climate. This was my condition when the people in your part of the country last saw me.

Then I started for the Rockies but but liked this country, and settled here. At first the change helped me, but about three years ago the benefit ceased. Then I failed so rapidly that I could be out of bed only part of each day. All my old symptoms returned. At this crisis, a party of eastern gentlemen,

ON A BUFFALO HUNT,

made my house their headquarters. In the party was a Dr. Wakefield, who informed me that I had a bad case of incurable Bright's Disease, and gave me a preparation which might, he said, ease me for a few weeks or months, but that was the best that could be done. Around the bottle was a newspaper.—Now a newspaper was a rarity in our home, and I sat in my chair looking it over when my eyes providentially fell upon an article relating a most wonderful cure of Bright's disease—the very malady that was killing me—by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, (of Rochester, N. Y.) Convinced that further delay would be fatal, and everything else failing, the next morning I dispatched one of my boys to the nearest railroad station, many miles distant, to obtain a bottle of the Safe Cure. The druggist said the demand of the Cure was so great he could not keep it in stock, and he had to send to Kansas City for more. It was more than a week before it arrived, and I was daily getting weaker. But it came at last, and I at once began to take it. When I told Dr. Wakefield what I was taking, he gave me a look, half of scorn, half of pity, as much as to say,

"POOR FELLOW!

he is putting his trust in a humbug." Nevertheless I persevered and for the past year and a half I have been as sound and rugged as I ever was in my life. After escaping the attacks of fatal diseases and half a dozen doctors, I was lying at the mercy of a still more dreadful foe that was about giving me the finishing blow, when that great remedy stepped in, drew my adversary, and placed me firmly on my feet once more. I have commenced preaching again; for I look upon the discovering and success of my cure as a direct interposition of Providence, and to Providence and Warner's Safe Cure do I owe my story. I think it is as good as a romance—and much better, for it is true."

Such is the substance, and very nearly the language of Elder Kite's narrative. Those who read it, and are suffering, may benefit by his experience, if they will follow his example.

How to Handle a Liar.

The only way to deal with a liar is to beat him at his own game. That is of course, unless he is the editor of a pious newspaper. What started this item was reading about an American who had been to Europe, and who was telling a friend, who knew he was a liar, about his trip across the Atlantic, and how, on the 25th of the month, "they encountered a swarm of locusts, and the locusts carried every stitch of the canvas off the ship." The listener looked thoughtful a moment, and then said, hesitatingly: "Yes, I guess we met the same swarm of locusts the next day, the 26th. Every locust had on a pair of canvas pants." The first liar went around the corner and kicked himself.

The *Constitution* speaking editorially, says: "Hyenas live on dead bodies." This gives us a clue to understand the cause of their affection for Bourbon Democratic editors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Proprietor.

TREE OF LIFE, IS A BLOOD PURIFIER. The O. K. LINIMENT is for the LIVER AND KIDNEY and any pains or aches of the human system. THE INDIAN POWDERS is a certain cure for chills and fever. The above medicines can be found at the following places:

At Head Quarters, Prof W. H. Moore, Weldon, N. C.
Munds Brothers, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Hardee, Wilmington, N. C.
Elijah Willis, Wilmington, N. C.
John H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.
J. Nickolls & Bro. Scotland Neck, N. C.
Laurance & Co., Tarboro, N. C.
Hancock & Bro. New Bern, N. C.
J. Cohen, Enfield, N. C.
Charles Smith, Battleboro, N. C.
Louis Fisher, Kinston, N. C.
S. C. Blunt, Beaufort, N. C.

I refer to the certificates below to show what I have already done with this most remarkable medicine.

PROF. W. H. MOORE.
Weldon, N. C.

Cravens Co., October 15, 1882.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir.—This is what I have to say: I have been suffering with a very large wen on the back of my neck. I suffered, oh! how I suffered; the pain it gave me no mortal man can tell. For 3 years I was in this condition; I could not even get on my knees to pray; I had to sit up in my chair. My servants to whom I belonged, tried every physician that was around, but found no relief. Afterwards they concluded it was incurable. Hearing of the new Dr. Wm. H. Moore, I thought I would try once more, I did so, and I can get on my knees now as good ever. It has gone entirely and I am now well as ever.

MRS. ELIZABETH ASHBURY.
Witness: Phillip Wiggins, Diver Hargett.

Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 12, 1882.

To the Public—This is to certify that I had a very bad leg, cut clear to the bone. The cut was two and a half inches long, my leg was so swollen it was impossible for me to get about, in fact, I could not walk. The Doctor and many of my friends said my leg would have to be amputated. Of course, that I refused to have done. Hearing of Prof. Wm. H. Moore, I sent for him to examined my leg and said he could cure it for it. He told me he would make a permanent cure in a month's time, without using an instrument or saving. He has cured my leg as sound as ever, by using his celebrated medicines, O. K. Liniment, Tree of Life, Willing Salve. And beyond the shadow of a doubt it is the best medicine I have ever taken in my life. It kills all the pain in the human system. I recommend it as being all that it is claimed to be.

H. J. DEBOSS.

CARTERET COUNTY TESTIMONIAL.

Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—Having used your O. K. Liniment successfully for the toothache, and also having heard others speak of it in high terms of praise, I feel justified in recommending it to the public as O. K.

Respectfully,
JULIUS F. JONES,
Sheriff of Carteret Co.

GIVEN UP TO DIE BY HER FRIENDS
SCALD HEAD AND SCROFULA.

Tarboro, Edgecombe County, N. C.
April 1882.

In my young days I was wild and careless and became the victim of a loathsome disease; I was treated by eminent physicians, and used various patent medicines, all to no purpose; had ulcers in my throat and mouth, and sores different parts of my body. I could not use my hands nor feet. I also became afflicted with the Rheumatism, and I employed different physicians of the town, and at last I used Prof. Wm. H. Moore's O. K. Liniment, Tree of Life, Liver and Kidney Pills, and Willing Salve and Fever Mixture and I am now entirely well. I was badly worried with the above disease over seven years, and many persons told me to see Prof. W. H. Moore's reputation; but I feared them not, and now I gladly recommend his medicines as a sure cure for all similar diseases. I am as well now as ever before

LUCY HILLIARD,
Witness: P. D. Baney, Mayor. J. H. Dasky

Craven Co., August 27, 1881.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I suffered for two years with roaring in the head, and also toothache. I tried everything that I was told to try, or that I could think of, but got no relief until I used your O. K. Liniment, Tree of Life, Willing Salve. And beyond the shadow of a doubt it is the best medicine I have ever taken in my life. It kills all the pain in the human system. I recommend it as being all that it is claimed to be, and more.

REV. JOSEPH GREEN.
Witness: Simon Eddy.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY TESTIMONIAL.

[Dare of a bad case of Scrofula on the face.]

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26th, 1883.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—I think it a duty I owe to you and my fellow creatures who are suffering, to make known the wonderful effects your medicines have had upon me. I was troubled with a very bad humor in the blood which gave me a terrible disease, and I was told by my physician that, if persons will follow the directions and give it a fair trial, that it will cure any and every disease of that character. I was confined with it for 18 months in bed, and it gave me no control over my limbs. I was in agony all of the time. I used to think if I did not use every remedy I could not cure myself. I was told by a friend to use your medicines, and I did so, and in a few weeks I was about on the street. I used in all three bottles of your O. K. Liniment, and I am now entirely well. I feel like a new man. I can eat anything I want, and I am entirely free from pain. I can say with pleasure that I am entirely cured of the disease as I was told I was when I began using your medicines. I am willing to recommend your medicines to any one suffering as I was.

(Signed) JAMES G. BAYNE.
Witness—J. C. Miller, J. P.

Tarboro, N. C., March 2d, 1882.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been afflicted in both my shoulder joints, and was unable to lift my right arm above my head. I tried all of the different remedies I could hear of, but got no relief. I then sent for your O. K. Liniment, Tree of Life, Willing Salve, and Liver and Kidney Pills, and after using one bottle of the O. K. Liniment, I could raise my arm above my head. I used in all three bottles of the O. K. Liniment, and I am entirely well. I am now able to do my work, and I can say that I am entirely cured of the disease as I was told I was when I began using your medicines. I am willing to recommend your medicines to any one suffering as I was.

Yours truly,
JOHN A. PENNY,
Witness: Edward Bynum,
Albert Bynum.

Hamilton, Martin Co., N. C.
April 20th, 1882.

Mr. Moore—This is to certify that I have been deaf for 18 years, and by using your medicines for said complaint, in one half hour it caused me to hear again.

May God ever be with you.

Very Truly Yours,
JOHN A. [illegible],
Witness: Edward Bynum,
Albert Bynum.

That Bad Boy Again.

"Well, you are the meanest boy I ever heard of," said the grocery man, "But what about your pa's dancing a clog dance in church Sunday? The The minister's hired girl was in here after some cod-fish yesterday morning, and she said your pa had scandalized the church the worst way." "O, he didn't dance in the church. He was a little excited, that's all. You see, pa chews tobacco, and it is pretty hard on him to sit all through the sermon without taking a chew, and he gets nervous. He always reaches around in his pistol pocket when they stand up to sing the last time, and feels in his tobacco box and gets out a chew, and puts it in his mouth when the preacher pronounces the benediction. He always does that. Well, my chum had a present on Christmas of a music box, just about as big as pa's tobacco box, and all you have to do is to touch a spring and it plays 'She's a Daisy, She's a Dumpling.' I borrowed it and put it in pa's pistol pocket, where he keeps his tobacco box, and when the choir got most through singing pa reached his hand in his pocket and began to fumble around for a chew. He touched the spring, and just as everybody bowed their heads to receive the benediction, and it was so still you could hear a gum drop, the music box began to play, and in the stillness it sounded as loud as a church organ. Well, I thought ma would sink. The minister heard it, and looked toward pa, and everybody looked at pa, and pa turned red, and the music box kept up 'She's a Daisy,' and the minister looked mad, and said 'Amen,' and the people began to put on their coats, and the minister told the deacon to hunt up the source of that worldly music, and they took pa into the room back of the pulpit and searched him, and ma says pa will have to be churched. They got the music box, and I have got to carry in coal to get money enough to buy my chum a new music box."

"The New Democracy" is what the *Post-Appeal* calls those who are gradually yet naturally embracing Republican ideas and principles, as the only sound ones, but who have not the courage to call themselves. Ahem! A rose would be just as sweet called by any other name, etc.

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Unequaled Premiums For 1883!

The principal premium for getting up clubs for 1883 will be a superb steel-engraving (size 27 inches by 20) for framing, after MUNCKSEY'S world renowned picture, "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE" for which the French Government has just paid 10,000 francs. No such premiums was ever offered before.

CHOICE OF PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS. THE "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," PHOTOGRAHH OR QUARTO ALBUM. EXTRA COPY OF MAGAZINE FOR 1883.

Full-Size Paper Patterns!

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In short, it has the
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BEST ILLUSTRATIONS, Etc.

The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson's" are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. In 1883, about 100 original stories will be given, an in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austine, "Josiah Allen's Wife," etc. A specialty of "Peterson," as a lady's book, is its splendidly illustrated articles, ana especially its

COLORED STEEL FASHION-PLATES!

engraved on steel, TWICE THE SIZE OF ALL OTHERS, and superbly colored. Also, Household, Cookery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR, UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

Two Copies for $3.50, three Copies for $4.50, with the unparalleled steel-engraving, "Christ Before Pilate," or a handsome PHOTOGRAPH, PICTORIAL, or QUARTO ALBUM, for getting up the Club.

Four copies for $6.50, Six copies for $8.00, with an extra copy of the Magazine for 1883, as a premium, to the persons getting up the Club.

Five copies for $8.00, eleven copies for $16.50, with both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1883, and the large steel-engraving, or either of the Albums, to the person getting up the Club.

For larger Clubs still greater inducements. Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for to get up clubs with.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TO-DAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If these, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great pain without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a rare tropical leaf of rare value, it combines just the elements necessary to perfect and invigorate both of these great organs, and restore them to health. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that come prior in the lower part of the body—for Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Complaints, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for Nervous during Pregnancy. It will control Habitual Constipation. It is invaluable for Leucorrhea or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unsurpassed, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

Any druggist, within reach, can obtain WARNER'S SAFE CURE for you, if you insist upon it. Send to us for Pamphlet and Testimonials, and if dealers will not supply you, we will. Prices of Safe Cure, $1.00; Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, $1.50.

H. H. Warner & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1883.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne", was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each excessive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through the humorous stories, sketches, &c.

Harper's Periodicals.

PER YEAR:

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
The Three above publications	10 00
Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine	5 00
Harper's Young People	
Harper's Franklin square Library, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last eight Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June 1880, one vol., 8vo cloth, $4.05.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES

Suited to Boys and Girls of from six to sixteen years of age.

Vol. IV commences Nov. 7, 1882.

The Young people has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazett.

TERMS.

Harper's Young People, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1.50.

Single numbers, Four Cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The Volumes of Harper's Young People for 1882, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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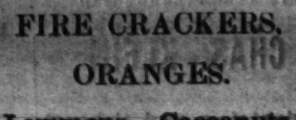
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New Yor .

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co



COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.15 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chesterfield, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3:55 A M, Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

8.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P m

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent,
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tl

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FIRE CRACKERS,
ORANGES.
Lemmons, Cocoanuts,
APPLES,
RAISINS,
CITRON,
FIGS, NUTS,
CANDY,
CURRANTS,
PRUNES, &c., &c.

☞ Avoid the rush and probable detention by ordering promptly of the Wholesale Grocery, S. E. corner Front and Dock Streets.

ADRIAN & TOLLERS,
december 31 tf

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and mean to keep it in first class shape. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a call.

HARRIS & RIDER

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED,

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES ADVANCE

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORTS.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGs AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P.M.	CENTRAL DIVISION	P.M.	P.M.
	6 00	SMITHFIELD		2 01
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 45	2 15
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 25	2 01
6 46	6 51	Princeton	2 10	2 03
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	1 47	1 37
M 28		GOLDSBORO	1 30	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		4 25
1 27	1 29	Best's	4 03	4 13
1 50	2 05	La Grange	3 36	3 48
2 23	2 33	Falling Creek	3 08	3 20
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	2 40	2 49
3 56	3 55	Dover	2 14	2 18
4 16	4 17	Core Creek	1 54	1 58
4 43	4 48	Tuscarora	1 26	1 30
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	1 16	1 20
5 29	5 50	NEW BERN	12 30	12 50
6 24	6 35	Riverdale	11 02	11 02
6 41	6 24	Croatan	10 47	10 47
6 53	6 58	Havelock	10 34	8 34
7 24	7 35	Newport	9 46	8 53
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 53	7 53	Hollywood	8 50	8 50
8 05	8 07	Sea Coast Hotel	8 35	8 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	8 30	8 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot	8 27	

Train 46 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:05 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:05 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington (W & W R R) daily at.....*5 45 p m and *9 20 p m and *4 40 a m

Leave Richmond at *5 02 a m and †6 22 a m and *1 47 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *9 10 a m and †11 00 p m, and *7 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 09 a m and †3 00 p m, and †11 20 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 42 p m and †6 16 p m, *2 30 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †9 00 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 a m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
nov 19 tf

W. P. CANADAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP
HOUSES AND LOTS
IN
BUILDING LOTS
IN
SUBURBS OF THE CITY.
Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.

REAL ESTATE.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size 30 Feet Front

BY

80 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

TRACTS OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 160 Feet.

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

THE LOTS

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply to person, or by letter to,

W. P. CANADAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 6, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 5 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at..... 4.13 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at..... 5.50 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at..... 10.57 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 2.13 P. M

NEW YORK AND JACKSONVILLE MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street dep).....11.04 P. M.
Arrive at Weld .....1.18 A. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at..... 4.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon..... 9.12 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at..... 1.30 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at..... 3.48 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at..... 1.00 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at..... 3.10 P. M

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at..... 4 05 A. M
Arrive at Peterburg..... 6.54 A. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at..... 10.12 A. M
Arrive at Peterburg at..... 8.30 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop at night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN Dispatcher of Trains.
nov 12-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 5, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov 5, 1882, at 8.40 P. M. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.30 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 41 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5.40 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1.40 P M
Leave Weldon	2.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	9.30 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily, Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington	8.30 P M
Arrive at Weldon	4.30 A M
Leave Weldon	5.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.25 A M

Train No 45 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch: Mail, leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 8.30 A M and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 8.50 A M and 5 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All mail via Richmond, and daily except Saturday via Bay Line.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch leave Rocky Mount for Scotland Neck at 4.30 P M. Returning leave Scotland N ck at 6.45 A M daily.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points south via Wilmington and Weldon. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Weldon, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Nov 13-tf

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 5, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.30 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.50 A M
Leave Florence	2.55 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	8.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10.35 P M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 4 Ea

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.45 A. M
Leave Florence	12.55 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5 35 P M

Train 48 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. C. & A. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Nov 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 13, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov'r 13, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	3.15 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.40 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.35 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.50 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8.30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12.30 P. M
Leave Shelby	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5.00 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Trains.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Statesville Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points South-west.

L. C. JOHNS,
Superintendent.

P. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
Jan 8 tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also the Capitol around Commercial Corner. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I am owned at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES E. CASSAWAY
may 21-tf

BROWN & PEARSON.

PROPRIETORS AND
Planing Mill, No. 9 South Front street.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1883.

Board of County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county met in regular session in their room adjoining the court house last Monday afternoon—Present H. A. Bagg, Chairman, and Messrs. Roger Moore, James A. Montgomery, E. L. Pearce and B. G. Worth, Commissioners.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the month of January, the general fund showing a balance on hand of $28,108,58, and exhibited 23 bonds of $100 each, one bond of $500, ten coupons of $8 each and two coupons of $15 each, and said bonds and coupons were burned in the presence of the Board. The educational fund showed a balance on hand of $17,690.37.

The Register of Deeds submitted his report of receipts from marriage licenses for the month of January, showing the same to be $13.80, and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for the same

John H. Savage, Superintendent-elect of the Poor House, exhibited his official bond in the sum of $1,000, with John H. Strauss, Wm. Larkins, L. H. Bowden and J. R. Melton as sureties, and his official bond as Superintendent of the House of Correction in the sum of $500, with J. H. Strauss and Wm. Larkins as sureties, which bonds were approved, registered, and ordered filed.

J. H. Horn, a magistrate of the county, made his annual report which was received, entered on the records of official reports and filed.

B. F. Bryant was elected constable of Harnet township.

J. W. Millis was elected constable to fill the vacancy in Cape Fear Township.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the Call of the Chairman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board met at 4 o'clock and proceeded to canvass the census returns of the several school districts in the county, as submitted by the several school committees, and to make the apportionment of the school fund for 1883, as follows:

Wilmington Township—District No. 1—White children, 1,009; colored, 1,606. Total, 2,615.

District No. 2—White children, 943; colored, 1,510. Total, 2,453.

Federal Point—District No. 3—White children, 125; colored, 98. Total 207.

Masonboro—District No. 4—White children, 144; colored, 98. Total 242.

Harnett—District No. 5—White children, 140; colored, 222. Total, 362.

Cape Fear—District No. 6—White children, 44; colored, 319. Total, 363.

Grand total 6,242, of which 2,392 are white and 3,850 colored children.

The amount of distribution per capita was fixed at $2.00.

The resignation of J. H. Savage, as School Committeeman of Federal Point Township, was accepted, and J. H. Mogue was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Glycerine in Flatulency and Acidity.

An old gentleman, who for many years suffered from distressing acidity, read in a daily paper that glycerine added to milk prevents its souring, and he reasoned thus: "If glycerine prevents milk turning sour, why should it not prevent me turning sour?" and he resolved to try the efficacy of glycerine for his acidity. The success of his experiment was complete, and whenever tormented by his old malady he cures himself by a recourse to glycerine. Indeed, he can now take articles of food from which he was previously compelled to abstain, provided always that he takes a dram of glycerine immediately before, with, or directly after his food. Since his made public several physicians have prescribed glycerine in acidity and flatulence with he most happy results.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Feb. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50½ cents per gallon, with sales of 200 casks at 50½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at $1 35½ for Strained, and $1 37½ for Good Strained. With sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 95 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 50 for Soft and $1 50 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 5-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	9¾	"	"
Good Middling.	10 1-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	311 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	175 casks
Rosin,	937 bbls
Tar,	547 bbls
Crude Turpentine	52 bbls

Feb. 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—Quoted firm at $1 32½ for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 90 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at at $1 50 for Hard and $2 50 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb. for Middling. The following were official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 5-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	9¾	"	"
Good Middling.	10 1-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	225 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	150 casks.
Rosin,	944 bbls
Tar,	82 "
Crude Turpentine,	6 "

Feb 5.

ROSIN.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages free. Sales reported. Sales for the week 95 Tierce clean.

Cauldron 6, Common 85@87½, Fair 90@92½, Choice 90@97, Fancy 97½. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90c@ $1 12½ per hundred, for upland $1 35c@ $1 60, this quotation.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND FEB. 9, 1882.

Cotton—ashore, 442; afloat, 68; total	510
Spirits—ashore, 4,998; afloat, 721; total	5,697
Rosin—ashore, 25,300; afloat, 1,432; total	26,732
Tar—ashore, 4,966; afloat, 52; total	4,958
Crude—ashore, 1 196	
Cotton, 326; spirits, 2,196; rosin, 6,- 000; tar, 1,500; crude 1 367.	

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 105; spirits, 298; rosin, 1,171; tar, 691; crude 250.

FOREIGN.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 @
Meal, " "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	4 00
Flour " "	5 @ 6 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	3 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 @
D S Sides, per lb	12½
Smoked Sides, per lb	13
D S Shoulders per lb	12½
Smoked Shoulders per lb	13
Hams, per lb	18
N C Hams per lb	18
Eggs, per doz	30
Chickens, a piece	20@ 0
Beef Cattle per lb	2@3
Sheep, per head	2 25@3 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Fish, per bunch	10@20
Sugar, per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	10@15
Molasses, per gal	35@40
Bagging, per lb	11@7¾
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	@
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